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759 3. In China there are two types of medicine, modern medicine and traditional Chinese medicine. The practitioners of Chinese medicine are also known as herbalists, and belong to the scholar-gentry families. The new doctors of medicine were either trained in the West or in western schools in China or Japan. Doctors of the former class have been labeled by the Communists as "feudalistic," and doctors of the latter class, "capitalistic." According to Communist ideology, both should be reformed, if not eliminated. However, as China has never had enough qualified medical workers, doctors of both types must be preserved for national reconstruction. Hence, medical men have been subjected to energetic "thought-remolding" under the Chinese Communist regime.[34] Ts'ui I-t'ien, head of the Communist Bureau of Public Health of the East China Administrative Committee, in an article, "Thought Remolding of the People's Health Workers," concluded that health workers in East China, after going through the three movements of Resist-America-Aid-Korea, Land Reform, and the Suppression of Anti-revolutionaries, have achieved noticeable progress in

34. Kung-fei ti Wei-sheng I-yao Kung-tso [The Communist Work in Health and Medicine], The Sixth Section of the Central Committee of the Nationalist Party, 1955, p. 8.

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759 "political understanding" in both their thought and practical work.[35] No doubt, to members of the medical profession, "thought remolding" must have been a terrible ordeal. Because so many medical workers were required in Korea, there must have been a critical shortage of doctors and nurses in most sections of China, and the shortage of medical personnel may have been another reason for the energetic promotion of the Patriotic Health Drive.

164 In an article, The Fluke that Saved Formosa,[36] by Frank A. Kierman, Jr., of the Center for International Studies at M.I.T., evidence is given that the spread of schistosomiasis prevented the Chinese Communist invasion of Formosa in 1950. When Communist troops were in training for the invasion in Fukien and Chekiang provinces, an epidemic of schistosomiasis struck. By January 1950, an estimated 30,000-50,000 soldiers had been infected. The invasion was postponed, and with a change in the international situation, the Chinese Communists lost their opportunity to attack Formosa. From

35. I-wu Kung-tso-che Pi-hsü Chin-hsing Ssu-hsiang Kai-tsao [Medical Workers Must Reform their Thoughts], Shanghai, Hua-tung I-wu Sheng-huo she, 1952, p. 41.

36. Frank A. Kierman Jr., The Fluke that Saved Formosa, Cambridge, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1954.